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News Summary

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Marcus Garvey, a controversial advocate of black pride who died in 1940, remains "a living, vital force," says a historian who is collecting the man's papers. Story on Page 4.

A plaque to be erected at Carnegie-Mellon University will explain why the inscription on a historic campus building lauds women's domestic roles. Story on Page 3.

"The 1991 Report" of the National Governors' Association will outline actions needed to improve the quality of education in the states. Story on Page 11.

Members of a House education subcommittee expect Congress to reject the Administration's proposed student-aid cuts. Story on Page 11.

University scientists must find ways to protect their basic research from the impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law, science leaders say. Story on Page 11.

The basketball team at U.C.L.A. struggles to live up to a reputation earned more than a decade ago when its predecessors won 10 national championships. Story on Page 31.

A proposal by the University of Georgia that Southeastern Conference members refuse to admit athletes who don't meet the N.C.A.A.'s academic standards gets a lukewarm reception. Story on Page 31.

Israeli authorities are using detentions of individuals rather than wholesale closures of universities in an effort to combat dissent on the West Bank. Story on Page 35.

The rigid structure of higher education in France perpetuates a caste system, a new report charges. Story on Page 35.

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Law Schools Boost Recruiting to Offset Application Slump

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Applications to law school have tumbled nearly 20 per cent from their peak in 1982, and the possibility of unfilled classes has led deans to rethink their academic programs and double their recruitment activities.

"If you talk to admissions directors now, you will encounter a tremendous amount of stress," says Edward G. Tom, director of admissions at the Golden Gate University law school.

That's because early figures indicate that the number of applicants to the 175 schools approved by the American Bar Association will be slightly below last year's tally of 58,620. Many schools required applications to be in the end of February, thus providing a preview of the trend.

85 Pct. of Schools Affected

Most law schools are experiencing the slump: Last year 85 per cent of them received fewer applications than in 1984. Thus far, however, enrollments have fallen only slightly, and no law school has had to adopt an open-admissions policy. But the trend has some deans worried, and many say it has changed the way they operate.

"We all realize that we have to get into the game of recruiting," says one.

Schools that once assumed that they could attract students on their reputation alone are now manning booths at recruiting fairs, developing direct-mail campaigns,

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New Subject in Academe: 'Critical Thinking'

On a growing number of campuses, faculty members are finding themselves involved in an unexpected undertaking—teaching their students how to think. Story on Page 23.

Repercussions of Deficit Reduction Jeopardize Higher-Education Act

Backers ponder tactics of pushing $9-billion authorization bill at the same time Congress is struggling with major budget cuts

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Congressional education leaders hoping to extend the Higher Education Act this year may be facing a "tactical problem of major proportions," as one college lobbyist put it.

The House of Representatives has already passed its version of the legislation, but some Congressional staff members and college lobbyists predict that things could stall in the Senate, where lawmakers feeling the pressure of the new deficit-reduction act may find the higher-education bill's $9-billion-a-year price tag unacceptable.

The legislation would extend the higher-education programs administered by the Department of Education through fiscal 1991.

The bill now pending before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, after passage by its education subcommittee, would not actually appropriate money for the programs. But it would authorize annual spending of $9-billion on student aid and college-assistance programs.

Some sources say the atmosphere created by the balanced-budget law could sideline work on higher-education legislation until next year.

Others say the legislation should probably be pushed this year, since budget concerns are also expected to be a major political issue in 1987.

The uncertainty over the fate of the legislation in the Senate is creating confusion for the House education appropriations subcommittee as it sets to work on a spending bill for education programs in fiscal 1987. Without legislation extending the programs, spending authority for at least some higher-education activities would expire on September 30.

A Test of Senatorial Resolve

Capitol Hill aides say a vote on a higher-education bill could be seen as a test of the willingness of Senators to follow through on the commitment to spending reductions that they made in the balanced-budget law, commonly known, after the names of its its chief sponsors, as the Gramm-Rudman-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Reagan Plan to Cut Farm-Extension Aid Assailed by Colleges

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

President Reagan's request that Congress make deep cuts in agricultural-extension programs next year is being strongly opposed by officials at land-grant universities. They warn that such reductions would frustrate many of their efforts to help farmers and their families cope with financial crises.

Many officials think Congress won't agree to the nearly 60-per-cent cut that Mr. Reagan called for in the budget for the Agriculture Department's extension service in fiscal 1987. But some fear that his suggestion—coming at a time when Congress must reduce the federal deficit—could still lead to a major cutback.

Since 1914 the extension service, working through state land-grant universities and state and county agents, has provided farm families and others with a variety of assistance—from helping them control farm pests to setting up 4-H clubs for their children.

On average, the federal government pro-

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Picking Coffee in a Land of Revolution Is One Way to Spend a Winter Break

By AARON FREIWALD

EL CANTON, NICARAGUA

During the three months or so each year when the coffee beans ripen and turn red here, hundreds of American college students head south to spend their winter break harvesting the largest cash crop of this country's languishing economy.

For many such *brigadistas*, the two-week coffee-picking experience represents a political pilgrimage. In addition to American students, the groups have included Sandinista supporters from Australia, Britain, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, and West Germany.

To such visitors, Nicaragua is the land of revolution—the country whose people rose up against state oppression and imperialism.

Revolution, solidarity, movement, imperialism—those are key words in most every coffee picker's vocabulary. They say they have come to work, to see, to learn about Nicaragua, and to give some substance to their rhetoric.

Few have had firsthand experience with third-world countries or even countries in which they must speak a language different from their own, but most are active politically on their campuses and many unhesitatingly refer to themselves as socialists or radicals.

For growing numbers of U.S. student travelers, Central America is becoming the destination of choice. Story on Page 27.

"I wanted to do something concrete to support the Nicaraguan revolution," said Juan Hayduk, a graduate student in political science at the City University of New York. "I wanted to see what it's really like here and lend legitimacy to the 'solidarity' work I'm doing."

"Coming down here made me feel like I could really do something," said Megan Baker, a senior at Rutgers University. "And it will help me argue on the topic."

The six-year-old Sandinista government requires Nicaragua's roughly 10,000 university students to put in several weeks harvesting coffee each year, and it calls on state employees in various government ministries as well. The entire country, it seems, is mobilized for several months every year in the effort to harvest the crop.

The international workers, on the other hand, are strictly volunteers. Depending

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vate institution was facing a "financial and management crisis" because its previous pleas for intervention by the board had been ignored.

The assembly charged Mr. Williams with making false or misleading statements about the endowment and cash flow of the institution, which has operated at a deficit for the last decade.

The group further accused Mr. Williams of approving raises for a few faculty members while threatening others with pay cuts unless they win outside grants and contracts.

FBI Probes Assault on Texas Student

Federal agents are investigating reports that two white men attempted to throw a black student out of his eighth-floor dormitory window at the University of Texas at Austin.

The attack is the third on Randy A. Bowman, a senior, in less than a year. The men forced their way into Mr. Bowman's room wearing masks of President Reagan. They threw his typewriter out of the window and then tried to push him through headfirst, a university spokesman said.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is participating in the investigation because the attacks may have constituted a violation of Mr. Bowman's civil rights, the spokesman said. No witnesses or suspects had been found.

Mr. Bowman, who is the former president of the university's Black Student Alliance, charged that the attacks were an attempt to stop him and other black students from expressing views on the university's South African investments and its recruitment and retention of black students.

ACLU Settles Lawsuit over Holocaust Museum

A settlement has been reached in a suit challenging a $5-million grant from the State of California to Yeshiva University in Los Angeles for the construction of a museum commemorating the Holocaust.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which filed the suit, contended that the grant to the Jewish institution would violate the constitutional mandate separating church and state.

Under the settlement, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which is now a division of the university, will operate separately and build the $20-million Museum of Tolerance.

Eastern Wash. Trustees Sued over Athletic Policies

The Washington Association of Higher Education has sued the trustees of Eastern Washington University on grounds that they violated a shared-government agreement with university faculty members. The association is an affiliate of the National Education Association, but is not a bargaining agent, since four-year institutions in Washington do not have collective bargaining.

In its suit, the association charged that the board had violated the 1984 agreement by unilaterally voting last spring to continue intercollegiate athletics at the Division I level of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The suit also contends that the trustees diverted over $760,000 from academic programs in 1984-85 to finance the athletic program.

Berkeley Employee Held in Theft of Aid Funds

An employee of the University of California at Berkeley and five other people have been charged in connection with the theft of about $10,000 in financial-aid funds from the university.

Marcia B. Patrick, an administrative assistant in the financial-aid office, was accused of helping to arrange unauthorized loans to five others, including several former students, police said. She was charged with filing false financial statements and the others were charged with grand theft.

$1.8-Million in Cuts Sought at Colo. State

Administrators at Colorado State University are proposing more than $1.8-million in faculty and program cuts next year, as part of the first phase of a university reorganization. The proposal would eliminate 538 courses, 27 faculty positions, 17 degree programs, and 3 departments.

The proposal has been sent to the Faculty Council, which is asking a number of committees to review the specific cuts. University officials, who had hoped to put it before their governing board, the state Board of Agriculture, this April, said the faculty review might delay a decision.

Robert Penn Warren to Serve as First Poet Laureate

Robert Penn Warren, one of the most acclaimed Southern writers, has been named this country's first Poet Laureate.

Mr. Warren, professor emeritus of English at Yale University, has often been honored for his poetry, two volumes of which won the Pulitzer Prize. His novel, *All the King's Men*, also won a Pulitzer.

Mr. Warren's selection was made possible by legislation enacted by Congress last year that added the words Poet Laureate to the title of the Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress. The responsibilities include lecturing, giving a public reading, and advising the Library of Congress on its literary programs.

Mr. Warren, now 80 years old, was the Consultant in Poetry in 1944 and 1945. Daniel J. Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, chose him to fill the newly named position.

He will begin his appointment in September. He will serve for one year and earn a salary of $35,000, from private endowment funds.

Correction

A table on students' views on social and educational issues (*The Chronicle*, February 5) included an incorrect figure for the proportion of women who agreed strongly or with reservations that they were more religious than when they had come to college. The correct figure is 24.9 per cent.

ARCHITECTURE

Beneath a Carnegie Hall's Soot and Ivy, Lines from an Era of Lesser Sensitivities

JANE FREUND, CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY

Planners at Carnegie-Mellon University are considering making this open-air ellipse in front of Margaret Morrison Carnegie Hall the new main entrance to the campus.

PITTSBURGH

Before Carnegie-Mellon University decided to clean the exterior of Margaret Morrison Carnegie Hall, no one gave much thought to the inscription that rings its elliptical entrance. Ivy had climbed the pilasters and spread across the arches to cover letters and words and whole phrases; 80 years' soot had obscured much of what the ivy didn't.

When the letters emerged from the steam, however, not everyone who peered upward and turned full circle to follow them around liked the sentiment they composed:

To make and inspire the home,
To lessen suffering and increase happiness,
To aid mankind in its upward struggles,
To ennoble and adorn life's work, however humble—
These are women's high prerogatives.

Clearly, Margaret Morrison Carnegie Hall once housed a women's college. Along with schools for the fine arts, for science and technology, and for apprentices and journeymen, it was one of the original components of the Carnegie Technical Schools, which accepted their first students in 1905.

But some objected when planning consultants proposed Margaret Morrison, which is at one edge of the campus, as the main entrance to the university. The ellipse, the planners said, would articulate pedestrians' turn from Tech Street onto campus walkways.

'We Don't Expunge Quotes'

"Those words assume a channeling of women's careers which is no longer a practice of this institution," says Thomas M. Kerr, an associate professor of industrial administration and law, who moved in the faculty senate to have the inscription expunged.

The motion failed. Instead, the senate suggested a plaque to explain the context of the era in which the lines were written. Mr. Kerr is pleased by the solution. "We don't go around burning books," he says, "or expunging quotes."

Which is just as well, because an attempt to expunge potentially offensive references from the Carnegie-Mellon campus might have grown larger than most people here realize: The entire original plan for the campus represents a hierarchy based on socio-economic and sexual distinctions.

Power Plant in a Shell

The man responsible for this was the man responsible for Margaret Morrison's ellipse—Henry Hornbostel. Hornbostel, who studied at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, came to Pittsburgh when the firm of Palmer and Hornbostel won a competition to design the schools' campus. Invited to join the first faculty, he taught here for more than 30 years. His plan for Carnegie's campus is notable both for the quality of its buildings and for the extent to which—unlike most campus plans—it was realized.

Its axis is anchored at its low end by Machinery (now Hamerschlag) Hall, which housed a power plant in the elegant shell of a Renaissance church, complete with recessed-apse doorway. Its stack is disguised to resemble a dome.

Rising along both sides of the axis are ranges of plainer classroom and laboratory buildings whose vaulted, tiled interiors lend them an industrial atmosphere. Through the range on the south side, which includes Porter and Baker Halls, are corridors an eighth of a mile long that rise at a grade of 4¼ per cent, so that heavy equipment could be rolled up them without obstruction.

Axis and grade alike culminate in the College of Fine Arts, whose serene, five-arched façade is reminiscent of a Roman public bath—and whose interior ranks it among the most striking college buildings in the country. Hornbostel decorated its corridors with inlaid floor plans of the Parthenon and St. Peter's Basilica; he painted its ceiling with portraits of great musicians and scenes of Pittsburgh's progress; he copied the door to the dean's office from a city hall in France.

Margaret Morrison, however, Hornbostel located not on the main axis but east of it. The building has much in common with others on the campus—a low-hipped roof; decorative polychromed bands beneath the eaves; cream-colored brick—but in Margaret Morrison Hornbostel used white-glazed terra cotta to recreate classical elements that, in the other buildings, are merely suggested by clever brickwork. He had established a hierarchy both of location and of decoration.

And while Machinery Hall and the College of Fine Arts take their shapes from public structures, Margaret Morrison's dormer windows and its two short, Italianate towers lend it a domestic feeling that—to a Beaux-Arts mind—would suit its feminine purpose.

Some Explanations Missing

None of which explains the origin of the open-air ellipse, a Roman fancy joined neatly to the front of this oversized villa. Nor does it explain the inscription, for which no source has yet been found. The words may well have been Hornbostel's own, just as the inscription on the frieze of the U.S. Supreme Court—"Equal Justice Under Law"—was chosen for posterity by the architect Cass Gilbert. They remain, in any event, as a testament to the hierarchies of an age more self-confident than our own—an age of lesser sensitivities, perhaps, but perhaps also of better architecture.

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

school, said that lowering admission standards to fill up the classrooms was an unacceptable alternative: "If we had diluted quality, some of the best faculty would have left us."

One of the things that have changed from the open-admissions period of the 1950's is that faculty members have different aspirations, he says. "Now we hire people who want to do scholarship, people who won't tolerate slowness in students. It's hard to say to them, 'You have to flunk out half the class' when they're not used to doing that."

The law school at Golden Gate University is another that decided to trim its enrollment. According to Mr. Tom, the admissions director, in four years the class size has dropped from 300 to 200.

The decision to cut enrollment was hard, he says. "Our budget is driven by tuition revenue, and we've had to lay off some untenured faculty."

Golden Gate also has new, tougher admissions requirements. In recent years fewer than half of its graduates have passed the state bar examination on their first attempt, and the faculty decided to tighten standards after its members determined that the bottom quarter of the class was pulling the entire average down. By advertising the higher standards, the school attracted more well-qualified applicants, Mr. Tom says.

That is just one part of Golden Gate's stepped-up marketing effort. In its brochures the school is also promoting its location (San Francisco), its merit scholarships, and its innovative curriculum, including intensive clinical programs and courses in the field of dispute resolution, in which negotiation, mediation, and arbitration are used to solve legal problems without going to court.

Merit aid has become an important way to attract students, Mr. Tom says, since Golden Gate, whose tuition is $7,800, is competing against less-expensive, state-supported law schools.

To encourage admitted students to enroll, the law school is "continually trickling out information to them" he says. Faculty members and student groups with similar interests are calling them, providing the personal touch that may sway applicants who are undecided.

Golden Gate has also adjusted its calendar to attract new students. It has reinstituted mid-year admissions, and 25 students are beginning their legal education this semester.

The law school at Yeshiva University has begun to offer the first semester of legal education in the spring and summer, as well as in the fall. That gives students more flexibility, and it gives the law school an edge on the competition.

Last summer 47 students enrolled in the 14-week session, and this semester an equal number are taking the traditional fall-semester curriculum.

Yeshiva administrators developed the summer program to attract two types of students: college juniors who want to sample law school before making a full-fledged commitment to it, and academics and others interested in earning a law degree who have summers off. By enrolling in the accelerated program, they can complete their first-year courses in two summers and shave one year off their legal studies.

Through the new programs Yeshiva is attracting a diverse group of good students, says Eilen R. Cherrick, the assistant dean for admissions.

In addition, by diverting some students to the new programs, the school can cut back on fall-semester enrollment and be more selective about whom it admits, she says.

Still, New Schools Open

Despite the drop in applications, the number of law schools continues to grow, although at a slower rate than in the last decade.

In Edinburg, Tex., the Reynaldo G. Garza School of Law is in its second year of operation, with a total of 53 students in its first and second year classes.

The four-year, night-school program was established because the area needed more lawyers and the nearest law school was 300 miles away, according to its dean, Michael C. DeMoss.

Next fall the school, which is discussing the possibility of merging with Pan American University, will be considered for provisional approval by the American Bar Association.

All of its students hold full-time jobs; 70 per cent of them are Hispanic and 30 per cent have earned degrees beyond the bachelor's, Mr. DeMoss says.

He thinks the new school will be unaffected by the nationwide decline, and he expects a total enrollment of about 200.

"Almost all our students want to stay here and improve the community," Mr. DeMoss says. "They're interested in issues of immigration and rural legal aid. They're not looking to leave and practice elsewhere."

Law Enrollments Continue Decline for Third Year

After two decades of steady growth, enrollment in the nation's law schools has dropped in each of the last three years. At the 175 schools approved by the American Bar Association, about 40,800 students are beginning their studies this academic year, down from a peak of 42,521 in 1981. Total enrollment is 124,160, down from the all-time high of 127,828 in 1982.

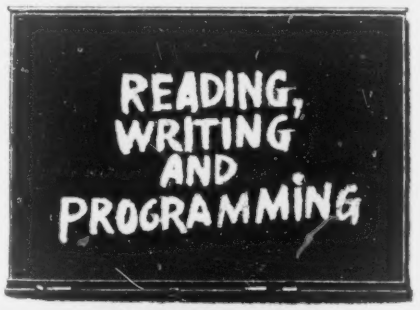
Applications have fallen far more sharply than enrollments—nearly 20 per cent since 1982—a phenomenon experienced by most schools, according to the Law School Admission Council/Law School Admission Services.

The following table shows the gains and losses reported by 171 law schools in applications for admission last fall, compared with the previous year.

	Number of schools
Gains	
More than 20%	3
15% to 20%	2
10% to 15%	4
5% to 10%	4
Less than 5%	13
Losses	
Less than 5%	26
5% to 10%	39
10% to 15%	25
15% to 20%	18
20% to 25%	18
More than 25%	19

Asked to predict future enrollment trends, R. Paul Richard, the deputy executive director of the law-school council, is cautious. "All we can do is play it from year to year," he says.

Mr. Richard hopes for a turnaround in the 1990's. Many lawyers now in practice will be retiring, he says, and the increase in job opportunities may encourage more people to enter the legal profession. —J.E.



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